

MUMEYA
Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of Photographs
Work done in latest styles
also Passport Photos
Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Speciality.
No. 21, Queen's Road Central
Tel. 234.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)

Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.

Price (including Postage to any
part of the world \$12.
per annum.

No. 18785.

號六月二年七十百九千壹第

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6 1917.

已丁未歲年六國民華中

PRICE. 3500 Per Month

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG.
TEL. 974.



ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS

8.40 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDER BUILDING
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and picnic tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor, has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors order
representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報
THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$17.00 per annum delivered to Hongkong
\$17.00 to all other ports.

A. WATSON & CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 452.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

ANISEED AND LICORICE COUGH BALSAM.

FOR THE RELIEF OF ALL CATARRHAL
COMPLAINTS SUCH AS COUGHS, COLDS,
HOARSENESS, AND SORENESS OF THE
CHEST.

PRICE 50 CENTS AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15"	CABLE LAD 5" to 15"	4 STRAND 3" to 15"
---------------------	------------------------	-----------------------

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1913

501



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

E

QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE No. 616.

THE KWONG HIP LONG CO. LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, SMITHS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.
TONG CHAI, 48, Cross Street, ROYAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 420.
Shipyards, Sheau Sai Po, Kowloon, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 8.
Businesses furnished on application. WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 11, 1913

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG LTD.
AGENTS:-
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
TELEPHONE No. 212

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 97 lbs. net.

In Bags of 350 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGER.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADAMANTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms - From \$5 per day max. Telegraphic Address: P.O. PEUSTER, Manager.

PATELL & CO.

Importers-Exporters

Commission Agents

HONGKONG.

Branches:-
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
BOMBAY, INDIA.

China -

HANKOW.

SHANGHAI.

CANTON.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

All Electric Light, Fans, Hot Water,
Electric Lifts, Pans and Lifting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fixings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 273.
Telegraphic Address:
Victoria J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

TANG YUK TUNG, successor to
the late SIEN TING.

14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN SITUATION.

ARMY AND NAVY PREPARING.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.
It is still hoped that Germany will
refrain from provoking hostilities, but
the Army and Navy are preparing for
eventualities.
If Austria adheres to Germany's
policy of frightfulness a break with her
is certain.
American representatives abroad are
instructed to inform neutrals that they
will make for peace if they follow
America's example.

AMERICA AND AUSTRIA.

RELATIONS NOT YET SEVERED.

LONDON, Feb. 5.
The report from Paris that America
had broken with Austria-Hungary ap-
pears to be premature. Latest Washing-
ton advices state that diplomatic re-
lations with Austria hang on the slender
est thread.

GENERAL APPROVAL OF AMERICA'S INTERVENTION.

GERMANY MAINTAINS A SILENT SILENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

While telegrams are pouring in from
all parts of the world approving of
President Wilson's intervention, Ger-
many still maintains a sullen silence.
There has been no news from Germany
for twenty-four hours.

There is a suggestion that the mem-
bers of the Government in Berlin have
been surprised to such an extent by the
anti-German feeling that a characteristic
statement is being concocted to "save
face"; or they are holding their
hands in the hope of being able to
supply submarine news as an offset to
President Wilson's action.

SAILORS CARE NOT A RAP FOR GERMAN MENACE.

Threats of frightfulness are still
unrealized and they have absolutely not
affected the signing of men of merchant
seamen, which is proceeding normally
in every port. The secretary of the
Seafarers' Union, interviewed, stated
that the sailors did not care a rap for
the German menace. Twelve British
ships left Rotterdam yesterday morning
and a British trawler arrived at
Ymuiden, to sell fish, in the usual way.
German agents at Rotterdam are
busily spreading vague reports of
sinking, but these are refuted.

AMERICA'S HELP.

FINANCIAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The morning papers warmly welcome
President Wilson's action and speculate
on the possibilities of America declaring
war.
They point out that even with
Military and Naval assistance
America's help will be most valuable - as
leaving out of consideration the moral
support, America's financial and natural
resources are practically inexhaustible,
and are all freely at the disposal of the
Allies.

200 GERMAN SHIPS IN AMERICA.

Moreover, there are 200 German ships
at present in American harbours valued
at \$50,000,000 sterling including the
Vaterland, the largest ship in the world,
and nine others ranging from 35,000 to
13,000 tons.

GERMAN GUNBOAT FIRED BY CREW.

THE "GEIER" ABLAZE AT HONOLULU.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.
The German gunboat Geier, which
has been interned at Honolulu, has
been set on fire by the crew, and is
blazing.

ENEMY SHIPS AT THE PHILIPPINES.

ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY THEM.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.
The crews of twenty-three Aus-
trian and German ships which have
been laid up in harbours in the
Philippines have attempted to
destroy their machinery.
Customs officers discovered that
the engine-rooms of nine steamers
were wrecked and fires were burning
under the empty boilers of others.

CAPTURED AMERICANS TO BE RELEASED.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 5.
The German Government has notified
Mr. Gerard that the Americans captured
by the German raider will be released.

AMERICAN EMBASSY IN PARIS.

BREAKS OFF RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

PARIS, Feb. 5.
The American Ambassador Mr. Sharp
has received cabled instructions to break
off all relations with Germany. This
means the abandonment of the Embassy's
work for 35,000 Germans interned in
France.

THE EFFECT IN GERMANY.

SERIOUS POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES ANTICIPATED.

PARIS, Feb. 5.
The newspapers here suggest that
President Wilson's action may have
created formidable political difficulties
in Germany which will compel the Ger-
man leaders to effect a withdrawal
amounting to a defeat, possibly
leading to serious consequences.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEA.

GERMANS KILL AN AMERICAN.

LONDON, Feb. 5.
The Admiralty announces that the
survivors of the British steamer Eas-
tons report that the ship was sunk
by shell fire from a submarine. When
the crew abandoned the sinking ship
the submarine shelled their boats. The
master and three seamen were killed
and the second mate was severely
wounded. The killed included a
Baltimore seaman.

LATEST SUBMARINE PIRACY.

THIRTEEN PERSONS DROWNED.

LONDON, Feb. 5.
The latest steamers sunk are -
Isis (British), Gamma (Dutch), Ymer
Heinland I. (Norwegian), Helicon (Greek),
Bulwer, Dos de Novabris and Argos
(Spanish); also a British trawler and a
Russian barge.

Ten Norwegians and three Spaniards were drowned.

THE AMERICANS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 5.
The American Embassy has re-
quested Americans not to leave
France until further orders.

(Continued from Page 3, Column 2)

INTIMATIONS

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings on SATURDAY, 10th February, 1917, at 11 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving the REPORT of DIRECTORS together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 1st to SATURDAY, 10th February, 1917 (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment &
Agency Co., Ltd.,
General Agents for the
Kowloon Land and Building
Company Limited.
Hongkong, Jan. 25, 1917. 1446

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th February, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th February to the 12th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers
Hongkong, Jan. 27, 1917. 1451

COLUMBIA

NEW

DANCE

RECORDS.

- 569 (Mighty Lak' A Rose Waltz
A Perfect Day)
592 (Tina
Brie-A-Brie)
584 (On with the Dance
Cecile)
5691 (Leo Faint Melody One-Step
A A Georgia Camp Meeting)
5697 (The Magic Melody Fox-Trot
Georgia Grind)

THE ANDERSON

MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, Des Vieux Road. TEL. 1392.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to supply prime for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Siboko Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.

Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited. 1037

"CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1851-1908) 60

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY 60

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (By Rev. G. A. Bannister, M.A.) 50

Part I—Mammals and Birds 50

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes 50

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS (History of the Eastern Churches) 1.00

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK (By Sam Tung Ying, translated by H. J. K. H. H. H.) 20

SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM 20

WASHING BOOKS (1st, 2nd, 3rd) 30

INTIMATIONS

WAB LOANS INVESTMENT TRUST OF MALAYA.

(INCORPORATED IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES)

CAPITAL \$4,000,000—
in shares of \$10/- each (Straits currency) fully paid

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States.

Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July.

Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by any of the following Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF I.A. & CHINA,
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1917. 1407

SECOND 5% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916.

ALTHOUGH the subscription lists were closed on the 26th December, the RUSSO ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, is prepared to ACCEPT ORDERS for the above loan up to the 13th FEBRUARY on the subscription terms as previously advertised.

Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1917. 1328

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a BRANCH OFFICE in Hotel Mansions, Hongkong.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & Co., Ltd.
(Incl. in U.S.A.)
Hongkong, Feb. 3, 1917. 1468

FOR SALE

YACHT M.R. LOLLO yawl-rigged, 7 1/2 hp. Thornycroft M. engine, (Horsepower) 30 long, 8 beam complete with dinghy, code flags, anchors, etc. 7 knots. Apply Mess President 74th Punjab, Kowloon.

Hongkong, Feb. 2, 1917. 1464

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS
A French Remedy for all Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hay Fever, etc. It is a powerful expectorant and soothes the inflamed membrane of the throat and lungs. It is a powerful remedy for all cases of the above diseases. It is a powerful remedy for all cases of the above diseases. It is a powerful remedy for all cases of the above diseases.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE FID APONS

AND CHICKENS.

Are the best in the East.
Tender eating, delicate flavour.

TRY THEM.
66

HIMROD'S
Give Instant Relief
No matter what respiratory organs may be suffering from—
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, OR BRONCHITIS.
—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unparelleled.
Sold in tin and bottle. Beware of cheap imitations.
CURE FOR ASTHMA

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indentment agency executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including:

Books and Stationery,
Books, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware,
Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,
Drugs, Millinery and Fancy Goods,
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery and Metals,
Jewellery, Toys and Watches,
Photographs and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Children's Stores,
etc., etc.

Commission 5% to 10%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Samples sent from £10 upwards.
Consignment of Produce sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
(Incorporated 1814)
20, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4.
Cable Address: "WILLIAMSON LONDON."

FELUCCA
CIGARETTES
BEAR THIS HALL MARK OF DISTINCTION
N° 33
IS THE MOST POPULAR

THE COST OF THE WAR.

AN AMERICAN CALCULATION.

THE INCREASING FINANCIAL BURDENS OF EUROPE.

Ever since the war began, men have speculated more and more as to how long the belligerents would be able to support the tremendous financial outlays made necessary by the conflict. Sigfried Strauss presented in a recent issue of *The Magazine of Wall Street*, a statement as to how matters stood at the time when he was writing, several weeks ago. The total cost, so far as it had become known to the public, was, then, above \$24,000,000,000, a sum the magnitude of which most minds would find extreme difficulty in grasping. Some notion of it might perhaps be obtained from remembering that our Northern States emerged from the Civil War in a financial condition which many thought meant something not far from ruin, or at least a badly crippled condition, and yet our total national debt did not rise much above \$850,000,000, while our net debt at the present time is only about \$1,000,000,000. Following is Mr. Strauss's statement of the cost of the war to the principal nations engaged in it:

England	\$13,000,000,000
France	11,000,000,000
Austria	6,000,000,000
Germany	12,000,000,000
Russia	3,000,000,000
Italy	1,000,000,000
Total	\$54,000,000,000

From this country the warring nations had thus far obtained about \$2,000,000,000, or 4 per cent. of their total expenditures, but this comparatively small sum was borrowed here less for the purpose of raising money than to establish credits in New York with which to pay for purchases made in this country. The main burden of the war, so far as financing is concerned, has been borne by the countries themselves engaged in it—the six great belligerents for whom England, Germany, and France have acted as principal lenders. Following are interesting facts presented by Mr. Strauss as affecting each nation:

"Italy has raised in the form of 25-year war-loans about \$1,250,000,000, while the rest of her requirements is covered by short-term loans and large credits granted by England, France, and Austria-Hungary was able to raise over \$2,500,000,000 in long-term loans. As far as the remaining 60 per cent. of her requirements is concerned, she was assisted by Germany, and secured further means at home by short-term loans and bank advances."

"Russia has always been in the habit of financing her financial needs abroad, chiefly in France, and when the war broke out her domestic money market was unable to shoulder the burden. Russia raised about \$2,500,000,000 in long-term war-loans at home. A like amount was raised in the form of short-term obligations and by direct advances from banks and other institutions. Smaller loans were arranged in this country and in Japan; England and France took huge amounts of Russian Government issues."

"Turning toward France, the picture becomes much brighter, as she was able to raise by far the largest amount of her war expenses at home. She raised \$3,000,000,000 in a long-term war-loan, about \$2,500,000,000 in short-term treasury obligations, and another \$2,500,000,000 through advances from the Bank of France. About \$1,000,000,000 was raised in England and the United States. At the present time France appeals to her people for the second time to subscribe to a 5 per cent. long-term loan. The subscription price is 87 1/2, which means that the Republic of France had to pay about 6 1/2 per cent. in her home market. The proceeds of this loan, which,

BEWARE OF COLDS.

CHILDREN are much more likely to contract the contagious diseases when they have colds. Whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever and consumption are diseases that are often contracted when the child has a cold. That is why all medical authorities say beware of colds. For the quick cure of colds you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

according to present estimates, promises to be a success, will be used to reduce short-term obligations and repay part of the advances of the Bank of France.

"Germany has issued four long-term war-loans totaling \$9,000,000,000 without any outside assistance to speak of. She has just issued a fifth war-loan, for which subscriptions of over \$2,500,000,000 have been received. The proceeds of this fifth war-loan will suffice to repay practically all of the short-term loans, and Germany has consequently been able to refund her entire war-debt of \$11,000,000,000 by long-term 5 per cent. bonds. This is certainly a proof of the strength of the financial structure of the German Empire."

"England the world's banker before the outbreak of the war, is without any doubt financially the strongest belligerent country, with Germany a close second. England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000,000, and England raised \$4,750,000,000 in two long-term war-loans her colonies raised \$500,000,000, and the United States took about \$1,000,000,000 in English obligations. The total amount of short-term obligations outstanding at the end of the war was \$4,000,000

P Y E R I S

SPARKLING MINERAL WATER

IS AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF
A WELL KNOWN SPA.

BLENDS PERFECTLY WITH WHISKY.
AN EXCELLENT TABLE WATER.

Prices:

Pints 90 cts. per doz.

Splits 60 cts. per doz.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

ERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone No. 436.

To-day's Advertisements

G. R. NOTICE.

WHEREAS on 18th day of January, 1917, the Yamacote Police found CARGO BOAT No. 2800 Vin Yamacote Bay with a quantity of coal aboard; the said boat having been apparently abandoned by the master and crew.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that if the said junk and coal be not lawfully claimed within ten days from date the same WILL BE SOLD.

(Signed) C. McI. MESSER,
Captain, Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, Feb. 6, 1917. 1470

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY

LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on SATURDAY, 17th February, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 17th February, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, Feb. 1, 1917. 1463

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of FEBRUARY, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of Shares of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 13th FEBRUARY, 1917, SATURDAY, the 24th FEBRUARY, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 6, 1917. 1463

THE DIARY

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

11.30 a.m.—Full Moon.
4.30 p.m.—Prize Giving by Lady May at Kowloon British School.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9:
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton's.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10:
11 a.m.—Kowloon Land and Building Co's Meeting.

11 a.m.—Hummer's Estate and Finance Co's Meeting.

2.15 p.m.—Cricket: H. K. C. C. v. K. C. C. at Kowloon.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Clothing and Effects of late A. W. Buxton at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton's.

Laying of Foundation Stone of new Chinese Y.M.C.A. building by Bishop Lander.

Inspection of the H.K. Police Reserve by H.E. the Governor.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14:
8.15 p.m.—Concert at Helena May Institute.

Mon. 25, Tues. 27 & Wed. Feb. 28:—Hongkong Jockey Club Race Meeting.

FOR 1917.

YOUR NAME

in gold on your

RACE BOOK.

Can you distinguish your Race Book from any other?

Secure speedy return of your Race Book should you mislay it.

Name and Year printed on the cover gold at the CHINA MAIL Office.

Price: 5/6 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

There were 63 cases of small-pox with 3 deaths from the disease reported the Colony last week. There were two cases of enteric fever and one fatal case of plague.

The collections at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday last in aid of the work of the Mission to Seamen amongst Mine Sweepers at ports in the United Kingdom amounted to \$421.59.

A Peking telegram says that the loan by the new banking combination has been fixed at \$10,000,000. America will advance one-third, the amount, Japan one-third, and Great Britain and France the remaining third.

Judgment has been entered for defendants in the Admiralty Court, London in the collision case between the Penrith Castle, of Liverpool, and the Japanese steamship Fushimi Maru, in Gravesend Reach of the River Thames. The defence was compulsory pilotage.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

It is stated that Mr. E. M. Gull, of the "North China Daily News," is shortly leaving Shanghai to offer his services to the Government.

Mr. E. V. D. Parr (Superintendent of the P. & O. Company) has been appointed to be a member of the Court of Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ltd.

The marriage of Mr. P. L. Knight, chief assistant in the P. & O. Company's office in Hongkong, and Miss Lucy Anna James, of the Matilda Hospital, took place quietly this morning at St. John's Cathedral.

Another Shanghai boy, Mr. A. C. R. Nuh has left for Home via Siberia, in order to apply for a commission in H. M. Forces. Mr. Nuh, who holds a position with Messrs. Reiss and Co., has had seven years' experience with "B" Co. British, S.V.C.

Mr. James Murdoch of Kagoshima, the author of a history of Japan which is considered the standard work, will leave Yokohama for Melbourne this month. He has been engaged by the Australian Government (to occupy a Japanese chair in a Government university) reports the Japan Advertiser.

Mr. Kent W. Clark, who has been the purser of the Korea Maru since she was commissioned on her trans-Pacific service under the Toyo Kisen Kaisha flag, is to take over the management of the Oriental Hotel, Kobe, the first of a number of hotels which are to be operated by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha in connection with its steamship service.

The Hon. Mr. F. Seton James C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, was married at Singapore on the 22nd ult to Miss Bessie. The Cathedral was beautifully decorated. The Bishop of Singapore, Ambrose Swinford and the Rev. Mr. Roberts officiated at the service. Colonel Bessie gave away his daughter. Mr. Crichton was best man. H. E. the Governor, Lady Evelyn Young, Colonel and Mrs. Bessie, and Mrs. Nicholson signed the register. The bride wore white satin, draped over net, and chiffon, embroidered with pearls, with a white tulle veil, edged with pearls over a wreath of orange blossoms. The bridesmaids, the Misses Piggott, wore white net chiffon, edged with silver ribbon. A reception was held at Government House. H. E. the Governor proposed the health of the married couple, who later left for Penang.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

3.30 p.m.
Star Ferris 32 buyers
China Sugar 128 buyers
Malabans 20 buyers
Humphreys 7 buyers
China Lights 400 buyers
H'kong Electric 49 buyers
Waterboas 101 buyers

AN UNWRITTEN WILL.

In the Probate Court recently Mr. Justice Shearman pronounced in favor of a will made by word of mouth. Lieutenant Wardrop, who was married last May, told a brother officer during a battle in France that if he were killed all his property should go to his wife. He was shot down shortly afterwards.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ATTEMPT TO EXPORT SILVER DOLLARS.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood with attempting to export more than \$800 in silver. It was alleged the defendant had gone on Douglas Wharf with the money concealed on his person. He was seen by Police Constable Fallon, who went into the witness box and testified that the defendant saw him approaching and walked quickly off the wharf. The witness followed and after a chase caught the defendant, who resisted arrest so violently that it was necessary for the witness to enlist the aid of an Indian constable to remove him to the Police Station. When the defendant was searched at the Police Station the specie was found in a money belt tied around his waist. No sooner was the money found than the defendant took a piece of paper from his pocket and quickly put it in his mouth. Despite the combined efforts of the witness, an Indian constable and a lukoog to stop him, the defendant managed to swallow the paper.

The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge, stating that he was not on the Douglas Wharf but had just collected the money on draughts which he had brought with him from Canton. After having the money changed by a money changer he went on the Praya where he was assaulted and taken to the Police Station. The defendant said he could call a number of witnesses, all of whom were in Canton, who could give evidence to prove that he did not intend to export the money.

His Worship ordered the money to be confiscated and imposed a fine of \$500. In default of payment the defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labor.

KILLED ON THE TRAM LINE.

An inquest into the death of a Chinese, who was struck by a tram car in Des Vaux Road West on the 23rd of January, was held to-day at the Magistracy before Mr. J. R. Wood, acting as coroner.

After hearing the evidence the Jury returned the following verdict: "The deceased died from multiple injuries caused by having been knocked down by tram car No. 27 of the Hongkong Tramway Company on the morning of the 23rd of January. The death was accidental. We exonerate the motor driver and the Tramway Company from all blame."

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

The Report of the board of Directors for the Half Year ended 31st December, 1916 states:

The Profit and Working Account amounted to \$69,310.07 as compared with \$56,423.44 for the corresponding period of 1915, being an increase of \$12,886.63.

The Profit and Loss Account, including the sum of \$54,777.05 brought forward from 30th June, 1916, shows a credit balance of \$123,493.32, which the Directors recommend should be apportioned as follows:—

To pay a dividend of—
\$3.00 per share on 20,000 Shares \$ 60,000.00
To transfer to Repairs and Renewals Account..... 20,000.00
To write off Steam Launch. 1,000.00
To carry forward to New Account 42,493.32

Directorate. Mr. Ellis Kadonoff retires by rotation but offers himself for re-election. "Auditors. The Accounts for the Half Year under review have been audited by Messrs. A. R. Lowe, F.C.A. and H. Percy Smith, F.C.I., Messrs. A. R. Lowe and H. Percy Smith offer themselves for re-election.

J. SCOTT HARBSTON,
Chairman.

THIS RAUB OUTCUT.

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor have received a cable giving the Raub Outcut for the past four weeks as under:—

Bukit Komar 300 ozs gold from 6259
Malacca 300 4430
1,186 10,589

A FORTY YEARS' TEST.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy has been curing coughs and colds for the past forty years and has gained a popularity every year. What better recommendation is required for sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT AND THE WAR.

At this afternoon's meeting of the Sanitary Board, the President (Mr. D. W. Taitman) replying to questions put by Mr. Bowley, said:—

The following members of the staff have been granted leave since the war began:—Dr. Clarke, Dr. Pearce, Inspectors Lumble, Duncan, McLeade and Wooley. They have been granted leave on the usual terms according to their rank of service. Inspectors Coombes and Fisher have been granted three months' leave each and Millington has been granted indefinite leave; for the purpose of service with His Majesty's forces. The only member of the Sanitary Staff now on active service, as far as I am aware, is Inspector Millington, who was well when we last heard, which was about Christmas time. "I know nothing as to decorations.

DISINFECTANT DEMONSTRATIONS.

A demonstration of various methods of disinfection was given by the Sanitary Board to representatives of the Chinese Press and the Kaifongs yesterday afternoon at the Disinfecting Station, under the direction of Dr. W. J. Woodman, Medical Officer of Health. The advantages of the disinfecting spray and Alliot and Patron's Steam Disinfecting Chamber were first explained and this was followed by practical demonstrations.

The object in view was to show that the disinfecting process caused no injury to the goods and chattels of the occupants. Chief Inspector Lyon of the Sanitary Department carried out the demonstrations and Mr. D. W. Taitman, President of the Sanitary Board, Mr. Ng Hon Taz, a member of the Board, Dr. Woodman, the M.O.H., and Mr. Tao gave the necessary explanations. The impression which prevails among the Chinese that disinfection ruins silk particularly was demonstrated to be entirely erroneous, and the general result of the exhibition ought to ensure for the efforts of the Sanitary Department to combat the spread of epidemic disease by disinfection, a more cordial welcome than has often been the case heretofore.

RECITAL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The recital given by Mr. Denman Fuller at Government House last night, by kind permission of H.E. the Governor, was an unqualified success. Mr. Fuller's selections were from the works of a dozen different composers. They included:—Ballade in F minor, Chopin; Sphinx, Cyril Scott; Hunting Song, E. Lacombe; Reflets dans l'eau, C. Debussy; Concert Study, Oscar Boringier; Rhapsody, L. Schytte; A Dreamer's Tales (No. 3) Norman Peterkin; Humoresque, Dvorak; La Campanella, Liszt; Ballade, York Bowen; Serenade, Frank Bridge; Intermezzo in octaves, Leschetitzky. Mr. Denman Fuller's ability as a pianist is so well known to the community that it is scarcely necessary to say that his treatment of the various compositions was masterly and greatly enjoyed.

Mr. Denman Fuller was assisted by Mrs. Galloway (vocalist) and Mrs. Balcen (violinist), both, we believe, making a first appearance before a Hongkong audience. Mrs. Galloway sang Wilfrid Sanderson's "Break of day," Roger Quilter's "Now sleeps the crimson petal," and a "Lullaby" and "The Dawn of Joy" by Mr. Denman Fuller. Mrs. Galloway is a distinct acquisition to the ranks of local vocalists. She has a good voice and her songs were given with expression and clear enunciation. In response to a demand for an encore she added to her contributions an exquisite song, "What's in the air today?" as a refrain. Mrs. F. Austin ably played the accompaniments to three of the songs, Mr. Fuller playing his own compositions.

Mr. Balcen's violin contribution, "Reverie" (Vieuxtemps), was extremely well played and greeted with an insistent demand for an encore, in response to which Mrs. Balcen played another piece with equal success. The piano accompaniments were excellently played by Miss E. Osmond, a young pianist of great promise.

The proceeds of the Recital are to be given to the Hongkong Association of Women War Workers, while the proceeds of the programmes (which were sold at the door by children in Scottish dress) go to the Scottish Women's Hospitals Fund. Nearly every seat in the ball room, in which the Recital was given, was occupied and financially the Recital must have been a great success as it was marvellously well attended.

After the concert, H.E. the Governor and Lady May entertained the large company to a light supper in the room below.

BRITONS' V. GERMANS IN CHINA.

THE REVELATIONS OF THE HONGKONG LIQUIDATIONS.

We have on more than one occasion suggested that the information which the liquidators of the German businesses in Hongkong had derived from the task entrusted to them by the Government should be made available to the general public. A small brochure of just one hundred pages has now been published, and we are sure there will be a very wide sale for it. The author is Mr. Dennis K. Moss (of Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co.) who has had the advantage of assisting in some of these liquidations. He has "compared notes" with the liquidators of other German businesses in the Colony, with the result that he is able to write of the liquidations as a whole, and he has done so with good taste, sound judgment, and the impartiality which a business man brings to the consideration of business questions. He does not hesitate to accord the Germans a meed of praise for enterprise where he considers it deserved, but the liquidations have revealed very small grounds indeed for the general public impression that the Germans had shown a business capacity superior to the British trader.

There are surprising revelations in this book. Mr. Moss remarks that when the liquidations were commenced it was generally thought that new and successful methods of doing trade would be brought to light, but greatly to the surprise of those merchants and accountants who were appointed liquidators, the average result of their investigations was a more complete knowledge of how not to do business. So poor and feeble were the results disclosed that it was at first supposed that all the Germans in Hongkong had been heavily subsidised by their Government in some way, possibly with the object of a complete subversion of British trade. Enquiries did not confirm either the one conjecture or the other; but the author is able to show how the Germans were able to sell Manchester and Bradford goods for next to nothing, and often at a heavy loss. The author remarks that the most curious fact that the liquidations have brought to notice is that even in their own German and Austrian manufactures they carried on among themselves an astounding cut-throat competition with each other, which leaves one in speechless wonder as to where the necessity arose for doing such business. There are excellent grounds for surmising, Mr. Moss says, that there is more than one British firm in Hongkong whose annual net profits equal the total amount made by all the German firms lumped together! Yet there were German firms in the Colony of great pretensions, and the amount of business done by the Germans was considerable, for "they certainly had a firm grip on many branches, and practically a monopoly of the business in dyes, cotton fancy piece goods, metals, arms and ammunition and also the bulk of the German and Austrian manufactures." Nevertheless, Mr. Moss calculates that the British portion of the trade of the Colony, as distinguished from trade done by the Chinese themselves, probably amounted to over 70 per cent. of the total business done, and on their portion it is certain they made not two, but twenty times as much as the Germans did.

THE EXPORT TRADE.

In the export of Chinese produce Mr. Moss says the liquidations revealed the same foolish competition to secure business at all costs. He gives the instance of one firm actually having a turnover of four million dollars a year in silk, and yet out of this only earned enough to pay the cost of running the department. Another firm did a huge export trade in Chinese produce and the total profits were seldom over \$300 per annum. "In many instances continued and serious losses were the order of the day."

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The liquidations have proved, he says, that the Germans gave long and dangerous credits, worked many lines at a loss, obtained their capital by dishonest means, and in fact seemed to vie with one another in a mad

headlong scramble to obtain business, no matter whether a profit was made or not. This idea that it was necessary to do a large turnover at all costs seems, he says, to have permeated and actuated all the German houses in Hongkong.

Here are instances of how it was done: "One firm with a large staff and a correspondingly large and world-wide trade made profits which without deducting managing partner's share and without deducting interest on capital amount to about 11 per cent. per annum on their turnover, but nearly one-half of this profit was derived from the agency they held of a certain British Insurance Company." Another firm made a handsome profit a few years ago out of a Chinese Government contract. Since that time it had apparently spent all the profit in endeavouring, by showing great style, and with the help of extravagant measures, to repeat its former profitable transaction. The result was that when the liquidations were begun it was found that the firm was already insolvent. Still another firm, one of the most influential amongst the German enterprises was found to be locally quite insolvent at an early stage in the process of liquidation."

The Germans were enabled to carry on, not because they were subsidised, but by "the dishonest methods which it was discovered was used by nearly all the German firms to obtain capital for trading purposes." Mr. Moss says the bulk of their business was actually done on capital borrowed on false pretences from London finance houses, and he explains the process.

In further chapters he examines the trades in which the Germans were supposed to, and in some cases did, actually excel, but the methods by which these results were achieved were not such as commend themselves to British merchants as worthy of emulation. Secret commissions and long credits were prominent factors in this success. "It cannot be said," remarks the author, "that the Germans were materially helped by their own banks, and it is significant that most of their business was done through British banks, and with the help of private banking institutions in London." Verba sap.

The concluding chapter consists of some interesting general observations on the importance of formulating now a definite trade policy to be followed after the war. "We have given a sufficient idea of the salient features of the little brochure to show that it is one which meets a general demand, and we can confidently predict for it a very wide sale at home as well as throughout the East. It only remains for us to add that the book has been printed and published at the 'Hongkong Daily Press' office, is issued at the price of one dollar, and that it is obtainable from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., as well as from the publishers.

MEN'S CLUB.

The fourteenth Social Evening is to be held to-morrow at 7.30 p.m. The following programme has been arranged:—

- PART I.
1—Chinese Acrobatic Display, and some Magic by the famous Mr. Ing Sui Wah of Canton and America.
2—Song—Lee Cpl. Freeman, "A" Co., 4th K.S.L.I.
3—Comic Song—Lee Cpl. Frost, "A" Co., 4th K.S.L.I.
4—Comic Song—Pte. Simpson, "A" Co., 4th K.S.L.I.
5—Humorous Dialogue—Cpl. Armstrong and Pte. Braddock, "A" Co., 4th K.S.L.I.
6—Comic Song—Sgt. McGregor, R.E.
7—Comic Song—Pte. Jones, "A" Co., 4th K.S.L.I.
8—Comic Song—Gunner Wainwright, 88th Co., R.G.A.

INTERVAL.

- PART II.
1—Slight-of-hand and Card Tricks—Sapper Cooke, H.K.V.C.
2—Presentation of Billiard Challenge Cup to Pte. J. E. Austin, 4th K.S.L.I.—His Excellency the Governor.
3—Vocal Quartette—Sgt. Malm, Cpl. Armstrong, Lee Cpl. Freeman, and Pte. Braddock, "A" Co., 4th K.S.L.I.
4—Selection—Hon. Mr. Claud Severn.
5—Song—Mr. H. E. Muriel.
6—Selection—Hon. Mr. Pollock, R.C.
7—Song—Mrs. Muriel.
8—Irish Songs—His Excellency the Governor.
9—Humorous Trio—Cpl. Armstrong, Pte. Braddock, and Pte. Forsey, 4th K.S.L.I.
10—Humorous Recitation—Mr. O. Burnett.
11—Comic Song—Gunner Wainwright, 88 Coy, R.G.A.
12—Humorous Dialogue—Pte. Simpson and Pte. Jones, "A" Coy, 4th K.S.L.I.
13—Comic Song—His Excellency the Governor.

GOOD BAYE THE KING.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

FURTHER PROGRESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

TRENCHES TAKEN AND HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED.

LONDON, Feb. 5. An official message from Mesopotamia says:—On Friday night the cavalry reached a point on the right bank of the Tigris 25 miles west of Kut-el-Amara, opposite a Turkish advanced base. On Saturday west of the Hai-Tigris junction we captured three successive lines of trenches on a 650 yards front to a depth of 400 yards, inflicting heavy losses. We now control the mouth of the river Hai opposite Kut-el-Amara.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

FIGHTING ON BRITISH FRONT.

GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 5. A German official message received by wireless says:—By a counter attack against the English we regained the greater part of our lost trenches east of Beaumont. We took a hundred prisoners. A strong English attack north of Beaumont failed.

Strong enemy forces repeatedly assaulted from east of Grandcourt to south of Puy.

Fighting is proceeding on the road Beaumont-Grandcourt.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

AIR SQUADRON DOES CONSIDERABLE BOMBING.

LONDON, Feb. 5. A French communiqué says:—The enemy in a coup-de-main in the region of Barleux south of the Somme, were repulsed with losses. We took prisoners. We made several raids on the enemy's lines without loss, notably in the sector of Chambray, north of Pont-a-Mousson, and in Alsace. We brought back material and prisoners.

A French air squadron bombed an aerodrome at Colmar, in Alsace, Military factories at Rombach and railway stations at Chang, Ham and Appily, causing a fire at the last named place.

BRITAIN'S MAN POWER.

CANCELLATION OF EXEMPTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 5. The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Director of National Service, in accordance with the decision of the War Cabinet, is instructing every Government department to cancel forthwith all exemptions up to and including 22 years of age, fit for general military service, but scheduling as temporarily exempt those employed in the production of steel, agriculture, mines, quarries, railway shops, transport and ship yards.

AMERICAN RELIEF COMMISSION IN BELGIUM.

TRANSPORTATION SUSPENDED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5. Mr. Hoover, Chairman of the Belgian Relief Commission, states that transportation by the Commission has been suspended. The Commission's ships in India and other ports have been instructed to await orders. He hoped that transportation would be resumed soon.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN SHIPPING.

BATAVIA, Feb. 6. In view of the new German submarine and the small and cargo-carrying which have already sailed have been ordered to put in at the nearest Dutch Indian ports and await orders from Holland.

PRESIDENT WILSON A POPULAR HERO IN PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 5. President Wilson is already a popular hero in Paris. The cinema are displaying photographs of him and the Stars and Stripes amid frantic enthusiasm.

It is felt that Germany has pushed toleration to the extreme limit by throwing all promises to the winds.

THE WAR LOAN.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY'S SUBSCRIPTION.

LONDON, Feb. 5. The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., has subscribed £1,000,000 sterling to the War Loan.

THE SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

SEVEN SURVIVORS RESCUED.

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Feb. 5. The rescue ship Aurora has sent a wireless message saying she had relieved seven surviving men of the Shackleton expedition who were marooned at Ross Sea. Three others had perished. The Aurora is due here on February 10th.

THE LATE LORD CROMER.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN CAIRO.

CAIRO, Feb. 5. A memorial service to Lord Cromer was held in All Saints' Church, the Bishop of Jerusalem officiating. The High Commissioner, representatives of the Sultan, Ministers, diplomats and a representative congregation were present. The "Last Post" was sounded in the courtyard of the church. The ceremony was most impressive.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Feb. 5. The death is announced of Paul Rubens, the composer.

The death is also announced of Lord Harrington.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

AMERICAN PATRIOTISM.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4. The definite breach with Germany was followed by a wave of patriotism sweeping the country from end to end. All political difference have disappeared and expressions of loyalty and support are pouring in.

Mr. Clontz, a former Ambassador to London, has made a statement epitomizing the views of the responsible men of the country. He also said:—"I am glad the break has come. Americans know that the Entente are fighting our cause as well as their own."

American newspapers unanimously applaud the action of President Wilson in bringing America into line with the Allies and upholding the dignity of America. Germany has put down her last stake, and she has already lost. The Kaiser had challenged America, demanding judgment by the sword, and by the sword would he be punished.

NO NEWS FROM GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4th. Up to the present there have been no telegram from Germany on the German-American crisis. The censor has stopped German newspapers on the frontier.

BRAZIL AND THE CRISIS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 4. The Government is of the opinion that the moment the United States enters the conflict the South American States ought to seek a uniform policy. Brazil protest to Germany is said to have been drafted.

FROM A GERMAN FRONTIER.

COURTS UNABLE TO COPE WITH SMUGGLING CASES.

A Dutch Correspondent writes from the eastern frontier:—The courts along the frontier are so crowded with smuggling cases that they can no longer dispose of them in due time. Punishment is meted out months after the delinquency has been committed, and the effect of the punishment is thus much weakened. The practice of paying a premium for the arrest of a smuggler is also doing much of its work, as it is long time before the official in question receives the money. Moreover, several inspectors point out that banishment from the territory in a state of siege cannot be carried out before the accused has been sentenced, and he thus gets another couple of months in which to pursue his activities. At many places the smugglers are merely held up, and the goods they carry confiscated. They are not arraigned, and this course is taken at the request of the overburdened officers of justice. Smuggling is thoroughly demoralizing the whole of the frontier population, more particularly the younger inhabitants, who grow up in idleness, whereas those who before the war were used to hard work are quite likely to turn to it when opportunities of smuggling no longer present themselves.

THE NATIONAL MISSION.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SINGAPORE.

THE CHURCH AND THE WAR.

The National Mission of Repentance and Hope was inaugurated in Singapore on January 25th with a public meeting in the Victoria Theatre. There was a very large attendance, and perhaps the most noticeable feature was the preponderance of ladies in the audience. A fair number of Chinese was present. The chair was taken by his Excellency the Governor (Sir Arthur Young, G.C.M.G.), and the Messenger specially appointed for the occasion by the Bishop of Singapore (Dr. Ferguson Davies), was the Rev. E. C. Roberts, the Chaplain to the Forces in the Straits. He and the Chief Justice (Sir John Duckitt, K.C.) were the principal speakers.

THE GOVERNOR'S VIEWS OF THE GERMANS.

His Excellency said that when he was asked by the Bishop to preside at that meeting he decided that before he did so he would give the Bishop his views. The Bishop had asked him to repeat those views at the meeting.

The German people, instructed by their professors and their writers, "went on His Excellency," were led to believe that they were supermen, and that it was their mission, by force if necessary, to impose their so-called Kultur on other nations. The German nation having been deliberately worked up to this view, the Kaiser and his military class considered that the time had arrived to wrench from France her Colonies. They were certain that England would not join in the war, and they thought that after a few years they would be strong enough to attack England and take also her Possessions.

Now there is no doubt in my mind that owing to the utter depravity and the gross immorality of Germany, as has been shown by criminal statistics taken prior to the war, and again by the unspeakable brutalities which she perpetrated on the unfortunate women and children in Belgium, Serbia and Poland, and also on helpless prisoners of war, God determined that she should be punished. We prior to the war, did not know the real Germany, but God did, and He determined to humble her. God further determined that we and other nations, who in time of peace and wealth thought of little else but of our luxuries and pleasures, although we were to be the chosen instrument of the humiliation of Germany, were to be chastened and brought to know that we must depend on God, and that it was not only in times of distress that we must turn to Him, but we must realise that He is a God who is not to be cast aside in times of wealth and peace.

Ladies and gentlemen, have not the slightest misgivings as to the ultimate result of the war. (Applause.) I have implicit faith, implicit belief, that we must place our faith in God. But at the same time I have implicit belief that God will not help those who do not help themselves. Therefore we must strain every nerve and give of our best if we are to attain that and which we long for, and that peace which we long for, on our own terms.

His Excellency then proceeded to introduce the Chief Justice.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S SPEECH.

SIR JOHN DUCKITT, after referring to the gravity of the convulsion now shaking the foundations of what they were pleased to call civilisation, said that the first question which arose was—What was this Mission of National Repentance and Hope? It was difficult perhaps to define it, but he took it that it was an effort by the Anglican Church, a crusade founded on broader and larger and more novel lines than had ever hitherto been attempted, to drive and bring home to the nation what the great men of our country thought were the deeper and more solemn lessons to be learned from the war. (Applause.) His lordship expressed regret that the other great churches had not joined in the movement, adding that it would have been cowardly of the Anglican Church, which after all was the Established Church, not to undertake the task single handed. (Applause.)

The second question was—What had the Mission got to do with the war? In order to answer this question it was necessary for them to take a brief glance at three stages—the past, the present and the future. As to the past, he dwelt on the bad and vicious and malignant growths that had become manifest in the national life—useless and extravagant luxury, absurd social prejudices and rivalries, class embitterment and hatred, and even a sex war, dubious and obscure, political intrigues, dulling and dimming the brightness of true national interests, and last but not least, and perhaps occasioned by, and the outcome of, these matters, an unbridled and growing religious apathy. As to the present, that in Singapore had had little opportunity of being brought face to face with the grim realities which were taking place in other parts of the world, yet he did not suppose that there was one person present who had felt unmoved in some way or other by the war, either from the contemplation of public horrors or the infliction of some private sorrow. All these things had jerked their minds somewhat roughly out of their pre-war attitude, and had caused them to look with anxiety towards the future. What were they to do, what could they do, to avoid it, to escape a recurrence of such awful catastrophes. That was the great point at which the National Mission stepped in. It was to try and give them some idea of how they might order their future lives, so that such things should not occur again. (Applause.)

The Chief Justice concluded with words of welcome and encouragement and welcomed to the appointed Messenger.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Snowman and Co.'s freight circular, dated 3rd inst. states:—Since the issue of our last circular dated 20th ult., very little business has been done. This is of course due, to a great extent, to the China New Year holidays, but the Saigon and Bangkok rates to Hongkong have been lowered since last reporting and what little business might have been arranged at the beginning of the fortnight was turned down by owners who, in expectation of higher rates offering, were not disposed to let our tonnage at the figures then ruling.

Saigon to Hongkong—It was generally anticipated that there would be a good demand for tonnage immediately after the holidays but up to the time of writing only a very slight demand for medium sized vessels was apparent. When we last reported the rate in this direction stood at about 75 cents per picul. This was followed by the fixture of a small Japanese boat at 75 cents—when the market looked like advancing—and offers by charterers at 75. Owners of regular vessels would not consider fixing at less than 80 cents and it was when this rate was being negotiated that the market fell—a large sized ship being put through at 65 cents. Since then the fixture of two medium sized vessels is reported at 65 cents per picul. Tonnage which might otherwise have been employed in these waters has now been withdrawn North.

Exports of rice from 1st January to 12th December, 1916, amount to 532,263 tons as compared with 934,522 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 white round sifted rice stands at \$3.50 per picul for Saigon for January/February shipment.

Saigon/Philippines—Fixtures of three small sized Philippine owned vessels have been made at Pesos 1.04, 1.30 and 1.00 per picul—the last fixture being made with option of another trip. A small Norwegian steamer has also been fixed at \$1.00 per picul for comparatively prompt loading.

Bangkok/Hongkong—Rates in this direction have still further weakened—with very little business reported, quotation now being 70 cents per picul for inside/outside bar loading respectively—as against 80.70 cents per picul last reported—but doubtless rates will improve as the season advances.

Saigon/Java—No report is to hand of business having been done in this direction and what little of the last of the season's sugar is offering from Java upwards will not give a sufficiently attractive rate to induce Owners to consider fixing—combined business, southwards with return cargo, being rigidly insisted upon.

Daily/Canton—No further business is reported as having been fixed in this direction.

Coal—Freights from Japan are being enquired for, the rate in the meantime remaining practically steady at about \$8 to \$8.50 per ton.

Fixtures reported—Hongkong/Hongkong, 3 ships at \$7.25 for 4500 tonner, and \$8 for smaller Jap. ship. Hongkong (3 trips) E.T. Hongkong to Canton \$8.50 per ton.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

RESULTS OF THE POLL.

The election of the Shanghai Municipal Council took place on January 30th. Both at the City Office and at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hongkong Branch, there were goodly numbers of voters polled, but though this was the case the total number of papers handed in was 139 short of that of last year. The numbers this year were 691 votes and 16 irregular votes and last year 1,135 votes and 11 irregular votes. All the old councillors standing were re-elected in addition to the council's council, Mr. White, Mr. C. Pearce heads the poll with 860 votes and Baron Fujimura came second 73 votes behind. Messrs. B. H. Girardet and R. McE. Dalgleish, the unsuccessful candidates, secured 345 and 299 votes respectively. Messrs. Cecil Holliday and C. W. Wrightson acted as scrutineers.

The votes obtained by the new councillors are as follows:—

Mr. E. C. Pearce	860
Baron Fujimura	73
Mr. J. Johnston	77
Mr. E. C. Richards	731
Mr. E. L. Ezra	702
Count L. Jezierski	690
Mr. W. L. Merriman	667
Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper	650
Mr. E. White	593

BRITISH FRONT EXTENDED.

LONDON, December 23. The war correspondent of the Paris "Journal" has given the first news of the British extension of front on the Somme. It was a busy Christmas for the Tommies, who entered the French lines in the stillness of the cold night. Hundreds and hundreds of envoys, rifle food, munition and material for shelter, moved along the roads in the rear of the trenches. Thousands and thousands of men, like shadowy forms passed silently and secretly by torchlight within a few yards of the enemy. Our guards in the trenches re-decorated their positions. It was a severely anxious time involving an exchange of duties by two Allied armies. This was accomplished with the utmost order and success. The operation was concluded on Christmas night. Soon the names of celebrated French words and phrases will be again mentioned with the glory that they are no longer in French but in British communiqués.

The extent of the section taken over is not yet disclosed. The news arrived simultaneously with the information that the British front in the Balkans is now actually longer than the French.

The "Journal's" dramatic disclosures made a sensation in London. It explains the prolonged bombardment of the Ypres front, where General Haig persuaded the Germans that an attack was imminent. The enemy were completely duped. They were boasting that they had repulsed a British attack south east of Ypres on both sides of the river, north of Ypres the great transfer had been effected without a mishap. The extension represents a British Christmas box to our French allies, who have long been hoping that General Haig would be able to increase his responsibilities. Whereas the British and Belgian line in November was only 84 miles, the French were holding 380 miles. Some French regiments composed of men over 45 have had the latest Verdun training since August, 1914, in winter trenches.

A Member of Parliament for a Scottish constituency, seeing one of his supporters emerging from the local post office, thought he would have a little joke over the man's thriftiness. "Hallo, Sandy," he remarked, "I guess you've been in there to buy more war saving certificates, have you?" "You're wrong," was the reply. "I've only been in to buy a fountain pen!"

GERMAN FOOD DIFFICULTIES.

MILK PANIC ON THE RHINE.

Papers for December 9 and 10 contain ample evidence of Germany's increasing food difficulties at the outset of the black Prussian winter. Their most recent news was the ghastly announcement that milk prices in Greater Berlin required to be gradually increased, with coincident decrease of all butter and fat allowances. A quibbling official explanation informs the public that this serious measure is necessary in order to reduce consumption because the supply of food for available for milk cows, "while ample," lacks the requisite "protein". The papers hope that the communal authorities in the Berlin boroughs may be induced to dole out larger allowances of bacon to replace the public's thirst for more milk. The Tageblatt, which seems to be on the warpath regarding food woes, assails the authorities for their clumsy attempt to explain away the milk famine.

MILK PANIC ON THE RHINE.

How grave the question of milk must now be in countless German communities is illustrated by conditions prevailing at the Rhine city and harbour of Mayence. In normal times Mayence, which is a city of 150,000 inhabitants, requires a daily milk supply of 40,000 quarts. On December 4, by order of the Grand Ducal Government of Hesse, Mayence's milk allowance was cut down from 14,000 to 4,000 quarts a day or one tenth of its ordinary pre-war requirements. Members of the Hessian Parliament are interpellating the Government this week and calling attention to the fact that Mayence requires at least 13,000 quarts of milk a day for invalids, nursing mothers and children alone, or more than three times the quantity now allotted to the city's entire population.

POTATO CRISIS.

Conditions in the potato market appear to be even more serious than the milk difficulties. The newspapers state that enormous quantities of potatoes which were expected to be available over the winter turn out to be frozen and spoiled. Other large stores are on the verge of spoiling because they were carefully warehoused in damp cellars and in places which have been flooded. Vast quantities of tinned food products of all sorts are also ruined in consequence of careless storage.

Forward as that the potato rationing system is hopelessly inadequate. The allowance was reduced early in the month from 7lb. to 6lb. per person per week, but as no dealer has enough potatoes to supply to holders of ration cards, families are now compelled to make do with one grubber grown to another, in the hope of getting their full quota by hook or crook. "Potato queues" (said Vorwärts on December 9) "are getting longer and more numerous." Bitter complaints about shortage and poor quality of marmalade are also rife.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE GLENAMOY.

THE MOTOR SHIP GLENAMOY.

The motor ship Glenamoy, belonging to the Glen Line, has completed a very satisfactory trial trip from Glasgow around the North of Scotland, during which some extremely bad weather was experienced. The vessel is probably the biggest fitted with internal combustion engines now in service as a cargo-carrying craft. She is 435 feet in length, has a beam of 57 feet 7 inches and a depth of 27 feet 2 inches, the gross tonnage being 5,600, while the cargo-carrying capacity is about 10,300 tons, besides which about 900 tons of oil fuel can be carried.

The speed at sea, will probably average between 10 and 11 knots, although well over 12 knots has been attained when running light.

This new vessel is a thoroughly modern craft and is provided with a very big electrical plant, as all the auxiliaries are electrically operated. There is only a very small boiler used for heating the cabins and for supplying a steam jet in case of fire. The auxiliaries include no fewer than nineteen electrical-driven winches, of which four are capable of lifting seven tons and practically all the remainder four tons. Even the steering gear is electrically operated and is of the Hele Shaw type, while the cooking in the galley is carried out by electricity.

There is a large refrigerating plant on board and a refrigerating space for about 700 tons, this being one of the first motor ships to have such an equipment.

The Glenamoy is to trade to China and Japan and will take on at Singapore on the home voyage sufficient oil fuel to carry her back to England and then out to Singapore once more. (Lloyd's List Weekly Summary.)

TICKLING IN THE THROAT.

Even the slightest tickling or hoarseness in the throat may be the forerunner of a dangerous illness. Stop it at once with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

HARPER'S BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has causes it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membrane of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

DOSE.—From ten drops to one tea-spoonful according to age and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

PRICE \$1.00 AND \$1.50 PER BOTTLE.

Queen's Dispensary
(HARPER & CO.)

TEL. 452. 31, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
KINGSLER PATENT
IN THE COLONY.
Diss Bros
No. 1 WYNDHAM ST.
(Over Street)
ESTABLISHED 1862

TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER

"An ounce of demonstration is worth a pound of theory."

WE DEMONSTRATE WITH

"MALTHOID"

and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to bear witness that "the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction."

BRADLEY & Co. Ltd.
HONGKONG.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

H.E. THE GOVERNORS INSPECTION, FEBRUARY 10TH.

1. TRANSPORT.
(a) Members in the Central and Western Districts on this date may travel to and from the neighbourhood of the Polo Ground by free cars provided by courtesy of the Hongkong Tramway Company.

(b) Members in Kowloon will travel by Police Launch from the Police Pier (next to Star Ferry Pier) at 2.30 p.m. to Causeway Bay. The launch will return from Causeway Bay by launch at about 4.40 p.m.

2. UNIFORM.
All ranks, except the Buglers and Recruits, will wear Helms and Spikes or Mustache Ties.
Buglers and Recruits will wear White Caps and Covers.

3. SWORDS AND BELTS will be worn by the following only:—All Superintendents, all Chief Inspectors (except C.I. of M. K. K. K.), all Company Commanders and by Staff Inspectors in possession of same.

4. PROPERTY DUTY.
A certain number of men will be detailed for this duty. They will be in charge of Staff Inspector Taylor.

5. POSITION OF OFFICERS.
The attention of all Inspectors and Unit and Section Commanders is drawn to a notice on the board at Headquarters' Club.

6. ANTI-SUBVERSIVE ENTERTAINMENT.
The tickets for the Variety Entertainment will be sent to the following on Saturday morning, February 10th, for distribution among the men of their respective Commands before or after the Inspection.

7. CROWN SERGEANT EUSTACE, Crown Sergeant WILKS, Inspector SULLIVAN, Inspector ALVES, Inspector WEL, Inspector WONG, Crown Sergeant Wong Shau Nin, Crown Sergeant S. Ford, Sergeant Inspector Thomas and Inspector Gegg.

Members of the Staff will apply for tickets direct and in person to the Orderly Room Sergeant.

8. COMPANY PARADES.
Uniform, Helms and Spikes, and Rifles. Wednesday, February 7th, No. 1 Company and Marine Gunners.

Thursday, February 8th, No. 2 Company and Band.

No exemption is to be granted from these parades except by the undersigned.

POLICE FUGGERS.

These will be issued to Section Commanders on application at this office after 12 noon on Monday, February 13th. They are to be applied for only for those men who will attend the Inspection in Helms.

RECRUITS.

All Recruits in possession of Uniform, Caps and Covers, but without Rifles. They will parade under the Sergeant Major at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, February 7th, and Friday, February 9th.

STRENGTH.

P. C. 128 "Chan Tai" is dismissed from the Force.

His services of P. C. 670 Maxwell are dispensed with as from this date. Equipment of all equipment except Trousers and Jackets.

TRANSFER.

P. C. 774 French is transferred to the Mounted Police, subject to performance of February foot patrol.

(Sgd.) P. C. JENNY.

D.S.P. (B).

A CEYLON WAR LOAN.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

Colombo, January 4.—It is officially announced to-day that the Government of Ceylon contemplates the issuing locally, at an early date, of a loan in the form of a loan giving interest at the rate of six per cent, the proceeds of which will be used for the disposal of His Majesty's Government for the purpose of carrying on the war. Interest and the repayment of the principal at the end of three years would be guaranteed by His Majesty's Government. The matter has been under discussion with His Majesty's Government for some time and it has been in contemplation to issue such loan in February or March, but owing to the financial position, resulting from difficulties in regard to the issue of India Council bills it is not now possible to assign a definite date for the issue.

The loan will be issued when the financial position is regarded as sufficiently favourable and details as to conditions of subscriptions and dates of payment of interest and repayment of principal will be published in due course.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917	Due London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment)
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Straits about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and half (available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months).
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goldard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, at NOON.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Princes Buildings, Ice House Street.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG	PROPOSED SAILING	FROM COLOMBO
	Connecting with	

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure Rates of Freight apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE
REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

8 to 10, Raffles Place, Singapore

SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

December 13.

I canna' see ye, lad, I canna' see ye

For a' ye glory that's aboot yer

head.

Ye licht that haps ye an' the Hosts

that's wi' ye

Ay, but ye live, and it's nysel'

that's deid.

They went frae mill and mart; frae

wind-blown places

An' they toon-clozes; i' the empty

street

Nae mair the bairns ken their steps,

their faces.

Nor stand to listen to the trampin'

feet.

Beside the broom and soughin'

through the rashes

Ye voice comes back to me at lika

turn,

Across the brue and whear the water

washes.

The an-tree, wi' its feet unangie

the burn.

Whikes, ye come ben the hoose when

ye's ferein'

And a' the road oot-by is still at

night.

But weary een like mine is no for

sein'

An' gin they saw, they wad be

blind wi' licht.

Deith canna' kill. The modds o'

France be o'er ye.

An' yet ye live, O sodger o' the

Lord!

For him that focht wi' sin an' deith

afare ye,

He gied the life, 'twas him that

gied the sword.

Tho' gin ye see my face, or gin ye

hear me

I durna' ask, I dinna' seek to

ken—

E'n tho' I dee o' sic a glory hear me,

By night or day, come ben, my

bairn, come ben!

VOLET JACOB.

—From Christmas Number of "Coun-

try Life."

SCOTS ABROAD.

In their annual report the St. Andrew's Society, Edinburgh, acknowledge the receipt of the following among other donations to the Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross Society:—From the Caledonian Society, Culter, £100 (in addition to £100 received last year) for the endowment of two beds in Bellahouston Hospital; from the Nararung Society, Dundee, £25, for endowing a bed in the same hospital (in addition to £20 received last year); from the St. Andrew Society of Tokio and Yokohama, £150; and from Mr. Arthur, Yokohama, £26 4s. 9d. The following donations were also sent direct to the Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross Society:—From the St. Andrew Society, Penang, £263, for endowing five beds in Bellahouston Hospital; from the St. Andrew Society, Hongkong, £60 for endowing one bed in the hospital; from the St. Andrew Society, Shanghai, £918 (in addition to £25 received last year).

IN MEMORY OF CAPTAIN BOASE.

Mrs. W. L. Boase, Dundee, has given 1,000 guineas to endow a bed in Dundee Royal Infirmary in memory of her son, Captain Edgar Leslie Boase, who was killed a few months ago in France, while in command of a company of the Black Watch.

MISCELLANEA.

A prophet, as we all know, is often without honour in his own country. An Englishman was talking to a Fife railway porter about Mr. Asquith and his long connection with the constituency. "Ay," was the comment, "we've done weel by Mr. Asquith; it's hardly likely he wad ever have been heard o' if it hadna been for us."

War Cabinet making brings together strange bed-fellows. At the time of Lloyd George's People's Budget it was in Glasgow that Lord Milner advised his brother Perci thus:—"If we believe a thing to be bad, and if we think it right to prevent it, it is our duty to try to prevent it; and to damn the consequences." Now we have "damn the consequences" Milner in the same little cot with People's Budget Lloyd George.

Mr. Lloyd George is probably the first Premier who has a Celtic language for his native speech. Was there ever another in the history of the British Parliament? It is on record that Robert the Bruce once conducted a Gaelic sitting of the Scottish Parliament, and Robert the Bruce certainly had the Gaelic. But that is another story.

WHO'S WHO IN THE CASUALTIES.

James Kearney, New Zealand Expeditionary Force, died of wounds. Was the son of the Rev. Thomas R. Kearney, Church of Scotland Mission, Ichang, China.

Sec. Lieut. James Kerr, Highland Light Infantry, reported missing, now reported killed, was the eldest son of Mr. James Kerr, Wellgate, Dundee. He served his apprenticeship in the British Linen Bank, and afterwards joined the International Banking Corporation, and went East, serving in India, the Straits Settlements, and then in Yokohama.

Peter Boyd Gardner, Junior, Royal Flying Corps and Hongkong Police, died as the result of an aeroplane accident, was the second son of Police Sergeant and Elizabeth Gardner, Currie.

ENEMY PLANS FOR 1917.

The "Times" military correspondent, examining possible German moves, decides that an offensive in the West would suit us so well that we dare not hope for it. Another attack from the Treadmill with greater weight on the Carro than last year is possible, but the probability is that the campaign against Russia, broken off in the autumn of 1916, will be resumed this year. We must also have ever in mind the possibility of a desperate endeavour by the enemy navies to break the blockade that is strangling them.

DON'T RISK PNEUMONIA.

GET rid of every cold as quickly as possible. It is the forerunner of all pulmonary trouble, and pneumonia may develop in a few hours. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a simple thing to do, but the effect is marvelous. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS
PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of EYES.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin.

What you want and what you need is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, Blood Poison, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

DON'T RISK PNEUMONIA.

GET rid of every cold as quickly as possible. It is the forerunner of all pulmonary trouble, and pneumonia may develop in a few hours. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a simple thing to do, but the effect is marvelous. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS
PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of EYES.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin.

What you want and what you need is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

DON'T RISK PNEUMONIA.

GET rid of every cold as quickly as possible. It is the forerunner of all pulmonary trouble, and pneumonia may develop in a few hours. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a simple thing to do, but the effect is marvelous. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS
PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of EYES.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin.

What you want and what you need is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

DON'T RISK PNEUMONIA.

GET rid of every cold as quickly as possible. It is the forerunner of all pulmonary trouble, and pneumonia may develop in a few hours. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a simple thing to do, but the effect is marvelous. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS
PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of EYES.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin.

What you want and what you need is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

